

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, overcast, Temp. 8-11 (4-22). LONDON: Monday, rain with wind, Temp. 6-12 (4-24). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Monday, rain, Temp. 2-11 (3-24). FRANKFURT: Monday, overcast, Temp. 8-13 (3-21). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy, Temp. 1-3 (3-27).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Papers Trace CIA Efforts to Recruit Bani-Sadr

By Scott Armstrong  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In August 1979, a couple of months before militants seized the United States Embassy in Tehran, a tall, slim man, slightly gray at the temples, would come out the front door of the Tehran Intercontinental Hotel and walk to a nearby street called Amir Abad.

If anyone checked, the passport and credit cards in his pocket would identify him as William A. Foster, a U.S. businessman based in Europe and representing Carver Associates, a Philadelphia consulting firm. It authorized checked with Philadelphia, Don Meads, president of Carver Associates, was prepared to vouch for Mr. Foster.

Only Mr. Foster was not quite real. Mr. Meads knew him as Guy W. Rutherford, a CIA officer who was provided "deep cover" by Carver Associates. In fact, he was not Mr. Rutherford. His real name is Vernon A. Cassin, a now-retired CIA officer who was active in Middle East espionage for nearly two decades.

The script was written at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., and, half a world away in Iran,

the players followed their parts faithfully.

To newspaper readers in the United States, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr may have been known only as another revolutionary leader who spouted anti-U.S. rhetoric in tune with his leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

To the CIA, Mr. Bani-Sadr seemed a promising recruit.

### Initial Contact

At an intersection, Mr. Cassin was picked up in a sedan driven by a man he knew by the code name of Paquin. Paquin was Thomas Ahern, the CIA station chief in Tehran. Mr. Cassin delivered the message that Langley wanted to hear: The initial contact had been made to cultivate and recruit Mr. Bani-Sadr, prominent leader of the 15-member Revolutionary Council, as an informant or agent.

Identified in cable traffic only as "SDLure-1," Mr. Bani-Sadr ostensibly would be "hired" as a paid consultant to Carver Associates, but the real purpose would be to secure an extremely well-placed source in the revolutionary.

mission would tackle "suspicious and misgivings," alluding to deep-rooted disputes that have festered since the two nations fought wars in 1948, 1965, and 1971.

Mrs. Gandhi also told Mr. Shahi, "We regard the stability and strength of our neighbors as part of our strength," the spokesman said.

The commission will deal with all problems in Indian-Pakistani relations. The two nations have restrictions on bilateral communications, travel, cultural exchanges and trade links.

"Our treaty with the Soviet Union is just what it says: it is a friendship treaty," Mrs. Gandhi told Pakistani journalists on Saturday. "We are willing to have a friendship treaty with you."

Mr. Shahi, who arrived here Friday on a four-day visit, has emphasized that the negotiations were of a preliminary nature, with each

side seeking clarifications of the other's position.

The talks were held four months after Pakistan proposed that the two nations renounce the use of force against each other.

In his talk with the Pakistani journalists, Mrs. Gandhi criticized the manner in which Pakistan first proposed the agreement last year, saying that it was almost an afterthought to an announcement of arms purchases from the United States. The proposal, she said, "created an impression as if India was the one that was waging war and Pakistan was making a malignant offer."

She said that India, under the leadership of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, had first made such a proposal in 1949.

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Brig Gen. James L. Dozier and his wife, Judith, who is carrying flowers, leave church Sunday in Vicenza, Italy.

## Dozier Kidnappers Linked To Other Terrorist Actions

By Henry Tanner  
New York Times Service

ROME — At least three of the five terrorists who kidnapped Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier are long-time members of the Red Brigades who were involved in major terrorist operations in the past, police officials say.

The officials said Saturday that the Carabinieri paramilitary police had identified Antonio Savasta, believed to be the leader of the kidnappers, and Cesare Di Leonardo as also having played important roles in the kidnapping and killing of Giuseppe Taficchio, a leading industrialist, near Venice last summer.

Mr. Savasta and Emilia Libera, one of the two women among the five terrorists captured by the security forces that freed Gen. Dozier Thursday, have also been described as participants in the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978 and in a long string of other killings and abductions.

On the day they were captured in Padua, in northern Italy, Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera were sentenced in absentia by a court in Cagliari, Sardinia, to 30 years in prison for attempted homicide during a shootout with policemen there in 1980.

Saturday, the police arrested 12 more persons in connection with the killing of Mr. Taficchio. The arrests were made in Brescia, midway between Milan and Verona, where Gen. Dozier was kidnapped six weeks ago.

### A Weapons Link

Mr. Taficchio was an executive of the giant Montedison Chemical Co. in Misurina, the industrial town on the mainland opposite Venice. Ballistic experts examining weapons found in possession of the terrorists who held Gen. Dozier said the weapons had been used in killing Mr. Taficchio.

Gen. Dozier, the highest-ranking U.S. officer assigned to NATO forces in Italy, was abducted from his residence in an unguarded apartment building in Verona Dec. 17. He was freed Thursday in Padua 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of Verona, when a special anti-terrorist squad stormed the second-floor apartment that had served as his prison and overpowered the armed terrorists without firing a shot.

Gen. Dozier's rescue is regarded as the Red Brigades' greatest defeat in the roughly 11 years of the leftist terrorist group's existence.

A police official in Padua Saturday told reporters that "we are only at the beginning," meaning that huge police operations have been launched to exploit the information gathered from terrorists in the last few days.

Mr. Savasta had been identified as the key figure in the gang that captured and held Gen. Dozier. Police officials, apparently reflecting the general's testimony, have also said Mr. Savasta was the man who interrogated the American, who is deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration at NATO headquarters for southern Europe. The interrogation was conducted in Italian even though the general is reported to have only a slight command of the language.

The charge that Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera participated in the kidnapping and killing of Mr. Moro was made a few weeks ago by Ferdinando Impastato, the Rome magistrate who is heading the investigation of the still-unresolved case.

Mr. Impastato also said that Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera took part in the killing of Riccardo Palma, a Rome magistrate, a few weeks before Mr. Moro was abducted.

Mr. Impastato listed at least eight other terrorist operations in which evidence of the couple's involvement has been found, including attacks on magistrates, lawyers and policemen. At least 60 persons were killed in these attacks, including the five men in Mr. Moro's police escort. Mr. Savasta's role in the Moro case was to procure the car in which the former premier's body was left in Rome, Mr. Impastato said.

### Industrialist Rescued

CERVINIA, Italy (UPI) — The police stormed an apartment here and freed a kidnapped industrialist being held for ransom. The industrialist was identified as Giuseppe Pasini, 71, who was kidnapped Dec. 18 in Milan.

## Reagan to Ask \$100 Million In New Aid for El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1) and the news media that the feelings there were that Mr. Haig had made too much of the matter. In the meantime, however, aid to El Salvador was increased and U.S. military advisers were dispatched.

In mid-July, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, gave what

### Indonesian Party Split on Elections

United Press International JAKARTA — Islamic religious leaders have withdrawn from Indonesia's Moslem Party, splitting the country's main opposition to President Suharto less than two months before the start of a national election campaign.

The religious leaders decided Saturday to withdraw in protest against the party submitting a list of election candidates to Mr. Suharto's government for approval. A spokesman for the Ulema (Islamic religious teachers) council, said the Moslem Party appeared strong enough to challenge the supremacy of the pro-government majority Golkar Party in the election campaign starting March 15.

He asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff for an analysis of military options that could be used in El Salvador and against Nicaragua and Cuba. The chiefs were highly skeptical about every option. Nonetheless, after an account of this was published, Mr. Haig acknowledged that he was looking for stronger action. The White House again dismissed his remarks.

By late fall, the U.S. military had come to the view that the situation in El Salvador was deteriorating, and Mr. Haig himself publicly used the word "stalemate."

The Washington Post, in a report that appeared Jan. 29 in the International Herald Tribune, said the rockets could be fired from shoulder-fired rocket launchers. According to the latest description, however, only air-to-ground rockets are being sold.

The accord also includes two used Alouette helicopters, 45 trucks and two coastal patrol boats, each fitted with a pair of 20-millimeter cannons, the report says.

The Le Monde report marked the first detailed French description of the sale, but the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, said he informed the U.S. government of the entire list of arms during talks on Jan. 7 and 8 in Washington.

## Libyan Cadets Reported to Arrive In Poland for Military Training

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Amid signs of a new warmth in relations between Poland and Libya, Libyan troops are arriving in Poland to undergo special training, according to Western sources.

The sources said that 161 Libyan cadets, aged between 18 and 22, arrived in Warsaw on a Boeing 747 last Monday. A second group of 60 cadets arrived Thursday, they said.

The cadets were taken to a military base for what is presumed to be training in special-weapons use. It is believed that the training program was arranged through the auspices of the Soviet Union.

The development is another sign of growing ties between Warsaw and Tripoli after the imposition of martial law in Poland Dec. 13, and it coincides with a worsening of relations between Washington and Tripoli and between Washington and Warsaw.

### Many-Sided Contacts

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, was one of the first leaders outside the Soviet bloc to express support for the military takeover and subsequent "normalization" of political life.

According to the Jan. 7 issue of the Polish Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, Col. Qadhafi told a session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli that Libya had "many-sided contacts with Poland."

According to the newspaper, the Libyan leader went on, "We welcome the normalization of the situation in that country and express the conviction that Poland will successfully resolve its existing difficulties and will continue the Polish Socialist society."

Col. Qadhafi charged that the United States was responsible for political unrest in Poland and that the Reagan administration was in the forefront of a campaign to launch a "frontal attack" on the Polish "forces of progress and independence," the newspaper said.

The Libyan's remarks were followed by a flurry of high-level exchanges. On Jan. 12, Gen. Tadeusz Hupala, a member of the 21-man ruling military council who is close to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, visited Tripoli and met with Col. Qadhafi. He delivered a letter from Gen. Jaruzelski in a meeting that the Polish press agency described as "an opportunity to express the mutual will to strengthen and expand many-sided fraternal cooperation."

The agency said that the letter concerned Polish-Libyan cooperation "in the light of the current situation in Poland and the support accorded by Libya and its leader for the steps undertaken by the People's Republic of Poland aimed at the normalization of life in the country and at overcoming the socio-economic crisis."

On Jan. 20, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek received the newly nominated secretary of what is called the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw, Ramadan Abdullah el-Hadd. The next day, extensive publicity was given to the arrival of five plane-loads of medicine, baby formula and food from Tripoli.

At the time, Zycie Warszawskie, the major Warsaw daily, quoted a member of the People's Committee as saying that further talks were under way to expand Polish-Libyan ties and to double the number of Polish specialists working in Libya. The paper said that about 14,000 Poles were working there. Most are involved in construction projects, road building and communications installations, and the projects represent a sizable gain in hard-currency foreign exchange for Poland.

Some Western economic experts believe that Warsaw is trying to ar-

### France Indicates Rockets Included In Nicaragua Sale

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French Defense Ministry has indicated that it is selling 100 rocket launchers and 7,000 air-to-ground rockets as part of a \$15.8-million arms sale to Nicaragua. The move has been criticized by the United States.

The rocket launchers were not mentioned when the sale, concluded on Dec. 21, was first revealed Jan. 7. They are designed to be fitted to helicopters or observation planes, according to a description released to the newspaper Le Monde. The launchers can be fitted with 68-millimeter rockets with different kinds of warheads, a military arms catalog said.

The Washington Post, in a report that appeared Jan. 29 in the International Herald Tribune, said the rockets could be fired from shoulder-fired rocket launchers. According to the latest description, however, only air-to-ground rockets are being sold.

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### 2 Killers Hanged in India

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Two men, convicted of murdering a naval officer's two teenage children in 1978, were hanged Sunday — the first hangings in the city in nearly five years.

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## States, Cities Unprepared for 'New Federalism'

Recession and Reduced U.S. Aid Diminish Ability to Take Over Programs

By John Herbers  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the year between President Reagan's inauguration and his first State of the Union Message last week, a remarkable change has taken place in the state and local governments that he wants to shower with authority.

It is a change that could be critical to the success or failure of his plan to turn over the bulk of U.S. government programs to state capitals.

The combination of reduced aid from Washington and the recession have cut deeply into their ability to take on new responsibility.

Moreover, the citizens' tax revolt that began in the 1970s, although still alive, has been stopped at least for the time being. States, cities and counties are now raising taxes as President Reagan is lowering them on the federal level. They are doing so in most cases not to provide more services but as a sheer necessity to make ends meet. Virtually every tax increase has been accompanied or preceded by slashes in basic services.

Long before he took the wraps off his new proposals, Mr. Reagan set off a revolution-by-necessity in state and local governments. Even while raising taxes many are cutting back drastically in scope, appealing to private enterprise to perform either through contract or charity services traditionally performed by government. And they are seeking to sell to private interests much of their capital stock, such as transportation fleets and public buildings.

Even so, states from Florida to Washington were like dashed fighters on the ropes last week when the president promised to restore them to preeminence in the federal system.

The chairman of the National Governors'

Association, Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, said that the crucial question was whether the states could recover by the time they started receiving the federal programs in October, 1983.

President Reagan and his associates insisted that the states, after a decade of change, were eminently capable of taking over. That assertion, however, does not go to the question of their fiscal plight.

What many of the governors wanted from the president but did not get was help in authority to mitigate the budget cuts and meet

### NEWS ANALYSIS

new responsibilities handed them last year when dismantling of U.S. government programs began.

Following are some of the developments that underscore their feelings:

• Revenues. Three years ago, many states were flush with revenues to the point of cutting taxes and refunding surpluses. However, a survey of the 50 states last month showed that more than half had recently increased taxes and fees to offset anticipated deficits and an even higher number had new tax proposals under serious consideration.

The National Conference of State Legislatures has reported that despite tax increases and deep cuts in services, the fiscal officers in most states were conservatively estimating general fund balances at the end of the fiscal year at less than 5 percent of expenditures.

Unlike the federal government, states cannot have operating deficits, and a 5-percent balance is considered a prudent cushion.

• Cities. Most major cities have been chronically pressed for revenues in recent years. Cuts in U.S. government aid have hurt them

more than the states. In the late 1970s many states were beginning to extend new assistance to their cities, but that move has been stopped as the states have run out of funds.

• Inequities. Hardships due to loss of federal funds and the recession have fallen inequitably on the states and regions and have exacerbated the regional conflicts that had been building in recent years. The report of the Joint Economic Committee said both the tax increases and cuts in services have come predominantly in cities with declining populations and high unemployment rates.

And it is the states where most of the depressed cities are located, primarily in the Northeast and Middle West, that are — with the exception of Oregon and Washington — under the greatest fiscal stress.

With one or two exceptions it is the states now hard pressed that in the past have provided the highest level of public services. Whether those states can recover in time to assume their responsibilities Mr. Reagan would give them without enormous cutbacks is dependent, of course, on the economy and the extent of further budget cuts.

But virtually everyone agrees that there is likely to be less federal money, after inflation, going to the state and local governments in the next few fiscal years, and some of the states' own money troubles are deep-rooted in declining economies.

The most cynical view — that the president wants to wipe out much of domestic government at all levels — is not an uncommon one. Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York said Mr. Reagan "views the new federalism as a new feudalism." And in state after state, the most ardent Reagan supporters want to do there what the president has been doing at the federal level — cut taxes, reduce services and let the localities provide for themselves.

The decision, in a natural gas pricing case, could affect provisions in more than 200 federal statutes — ranging from foreign policy to the environment to federal election law — that allow Congress to strike down executive actions on its own, without further reference to the president.

Some legislative veto provisions allow one house of Congress to overturn an agency action, and some require both. But in neither case must Congress send its resolution of disapproval to the president for his signature. Defenders of the long-standing and often bitter controversy over its use say it is the elected legislature's most effective means of controlling the government bureaucracy.

The unanimous ruling Friday by a panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington was the broadest decision yet in this dispute over the balance of power among the three branches of the federal government. The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a narrower decision, which struck down an immigration law provision permitting one house of Congress to override a Justice Department decision in a deportation case.

Power Violation Held

Friday's decision held that legislative vetoes violate the fundamental allocation of power set out in the Constitution and allow Congress to intrude on executive authority.

The opinion said that if Congress wants to tell the executive branch how to act or what to do, the Constitution provides only one way: by a vote of both houses of Congress. Resulting legislation must then be sent to the president for his signature or his veto.

We are aware that our decision

today may have far-reaching effects on the operation of national government," Judge Malcolm R. Wilkey wrote in a 104-page opinion. But he said the panel felt it had no choice.

The legislative veto was a device

that enabled Congress to expand its role from one of oversight, with an eye to legislative revision, to one of shared administration," Judge Wilkey wrote. "This overall increase in congressional power contravenes the fundamental purpose of the separation of powers doctrine."

Natural Gas Case

The panel's decision came in a case involving the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, in which Congress relaxed federal price controls on natural gas.

Congress decreed in that act that industrial gas users should bear more of the cost of deregulation than residential users. But when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a regulation in May, 1980, to carry out this provision, the House vetoed it, thereby threatening to shift more of the cost back to households.

The constitutionality of the veto provision in the act was challenged in the appeals court by the Consumer Energy Council of America, the Consumer Federation of America and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen litigation group. They charged that the unilateral veto by Congress deprived the president of his own veto power, infringing on the doctrine of separation of powers and violated the constitutional principle that both the House and Senate must pass laws.

BOTH houses of Congress, which entered the case, argued that the veto did not change the law. Such limited exercises amount to a legitimate sharing of power that Congress gave to these agencies in the first place, they contended.

Russia Overhauling U.S.

The Reagan policy, made public last July 9, clearly views arms sales as a major, rather than exceptional, implement of foreign policy.

Mr. Pierre suggests that, although the Carter administration ultimately granted numerous exemptions and was unsuccessful in trying to impose dollar ceilings on sales, the attempt to impose restraints did send a message to the Pentagon and to many other nations.

In the first 15 months of Mr. Carter's term, 614 requests totaling more than \$1 billion were turned down, according to government statistics.

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## P. U.S. Quietly Reviving Its Presence in Chad

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Each morning John P. Blane, the U.S. chargé d'affaires here, climbs aboard a boat to cross the Shari River from Kousseri, Cameroon, where he lives, to Ndjamena, where he works, joining many other commuters who are poled and paddled across the muddy waters in dugout canoes.

The U.S. official's mode of travel recalls earlier centuries in parts of Africa with ancient trade routes. But when Mr. Blane reaches the Chad side, a more modern note is struck. Here a sleek black limousine awaits him. If Mr. Blane has an official business with the Chadian government, the limousine's driver will unfurl the U.S. flag on the fender, adding a dash of color to the drab, bullet-scarred streets of Ndjamena.

The diplomat's daily trip is one aspect of a resurgent U.S. presence in Chad after the pullout of Col. Moamer Qadhafi's Libyan forces, who intervened in Chad's civil war in December, 1980, and left at the government's request last November.

On a recent trip aboard the pontoon ferry crossing the Shari, two U.S. officials accompanied a pickup truck laden with blue and white striped mattresses marked with the word "State," presumably signifying ownership by the U.S. State Department. The mattresses will probably be used in official U.S. residences.

### American Voices

A day later, a U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane landed in Ndjamena to unload a U.S. military raft that will help Nigerian troops in the Organization of African Unity's Chad peacekeeping force to organize supply lines. That evening, in the gloom of a power cut, the restaurant at one of Ndjamena's two hotels echoed with the voices of U.S. diplomats and military attachés.

The revival is being conducted with caution, apparently reflecting some debate about its timeliness and the desirability of creating too high a U.S. profile in Chad.

The U.S. Embassy in Ndjamena closed in March, 1980, and U.S. personnel were evacuated during the civil war that pitted President Goukouni Oueddeï against his principal rival, Hissène Habré.

After the Libyans intervened, the United States made its return to Chad and the resumption of aid conditional on the withdrawal of Col. Qadhafi's troops and, Western diplomats said, on the return of security in Chad.

The Libyans have gone, but Western diplomats say the Americans are debating whether it is safe to come back while Mr. Habré's troops are still in revolt in wide areas of eastern Chad.

U.S. officials in Chad and in

Cameroon declined to comment on the debate, but conversations with American sources left the impression that the United States was anxious to avoid the appearance of unequalled support for Mr. Gonkonbi.

Keeping a low profile is a bit tricky in Ndjamena, a city with few foreigners. U.S. aid and support for the African peace force have added to the impression of a big U.S. presence here. American sources said, however, that there will be only four people at the U.S. Embassy when it formally reopens in a few weeks.

The Americans are not the only ones returning to Chad. Western sources said France, the former colonial power, is leading the return, albeit discreetly. The sources said the French pay the salaries of Chad government officials, supply Mr. Goukouni with light arms and ammunition, provide aid workers and technicians, and are expected to be the first to re-establish a fully accredited ambassador.

Such official contacts are accompanied by emissaries on less public business. Some Frenchmen in Ndjamena say they work for private companies that they shy from identifying; others clutch briefcases with the satisfied determination of those who have just clinched a big deal.

Among the returnees is Victor, a Lebanese Christian who said his family lived in Chad for 35 years before the civil war. In wheeling and dealing, he said, his family amassed 25 properties, most of them now ruined by war or taken over by squatters. He said he is seeking some form of reparation, or some other way of turning misfortune into profit.

One thing he hopes to do is lease a house to the Americans, so that Mr. Blane will have somewhere to live and be able to move from the "American house" — an unofficial listening post — in Kourou. As of last week, Victor said, "my problem is not resolved."

In the meantime, work has been going on to open a U.S. Embassy. The former embassy building in central Ndjamena is too damaged to be reopened without great expense, so a low-cost operation has been mounted to turn the former ambassador's residence into an embassy.

The exercise has had its moments. In a wall of the residence, workers discovered an unexploded 155mm shell whose fuse had detonated but whose explosive charge was still intact. One man had the delicate job of removing the shell and emptying it.

A U.S. official, recounting his return to the house he had lived in before the evacuation, said he found the swimming pool clogged with human bones. It had been used as an impromptu morgue during the war.

South Korea is asking for \$6 billion in low-interest loans for eco-

## Sikkim's Former King, 58, Dies in New York

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The deposed king of Sikkim, 58, who had been undergoing treatment for cancer here, died Friday night from complications following an operation at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

A family spokesman said his body was to be flown to Sikkim for the funeral.

As prince of Sikkim, the former Himalayan protectorate of India that has since become an Indian state, Palden Thondup Namgyal married an American debutante, Hope Cooke, on March 29, 1963. The Indian government disapproved of the marriage of the prince, a Buddhist leader, to a foreigner. But the prince brushed aside the objection. Miss Cooke, an Episcopalian, did not convert to Buddhism.

The couple settled down in Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. The prince assumed full power as chogyal or king upon the death of his father, Sir Tashi Namgyal, in 1964.

**Indian Intervention**

The chogyal ruled 200,000 subjects in a country rising 5,000 feet above sea level in the Himalayas, bordered by India, Bhutan, Nepal and China. The prince married Miss Cooke, then an 18-year-old student from Sarah Lawrence College, who was spending the summer in Europe and Asia.

**Strategic Importance**

The chogyal's downfall came as a result of his increasingly cool relations with India and political leaders in Sikkim itself. In 1973, after a coup and Indian intervention, he was stripped of his powers and kept in his



The king of Sikkim with his wife in New York in 1965. (The Associated Press)

palace under virtual house arrest. His wife and their two children fled Sikkim to live in New York. In 1975, the legislature in Sikkim formally deposed him and abolished the monarchy.

Palden Thondup Namgyal, who was born May 22, 1923, came from a royal house of Tibetan origin. After his older brother, Paldit, was killed in action in 1941 while serving as an officer in the Indian air force, the prince became heir to the throne.

In 1949, he headed a team that negotiated a treaty with India, making Sikkim an Indian protectorate. The two countries were tied by hundreds of years of tradition and a common fear of Chinese expansion.

In 1950, the future king married Samgyat Deki, the daughter of a Tibetan nobleman. She died in 1957, after bearing two sons and a daughter.

Two years later, in Darjeeling, India, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Gangtok, the prince met Miss Cooke, then an 18-year-old student from Sarah Lawrence College, who was spending the summer in Europe and Asia.

**Importance**

Chogyal and his wife remained cordial, she obtained a separation in 1978 and an uncontested divorce in 1980.

Since 1979, the government in Gangtok had permitted the former king to enter and leave the country, but not to travel freely within Sikkim.

He visited New York in 1980 to take his son, Palden, and daughter, Hope, to Sikkim for the summer. His wife opposed the trip, saying it might not be safe, but a New York state judge ruled that it probably would be safe and the trip was made without incident.

Last September, the former king returned to New York and was admitted to the Sloan-Kettering center.

While relations between the

## Stanley Holloway Dies; Played Mr. Doolittle

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Stanley Holloway, 91, who became an overnight success at age 66 as Eliza Doolittle's father in the musical "My Fair Lady," singing "With a Little Bit of Luck" and "Get Me to the Church on Time," died Saturday three weeks after a stroke.

Mr. Holloway began his show business career at the same time Charlie Chaplin was becoming famous.

### OBITUARIES



Stanley Holloway  
...in Mr. Doolittle role

the Lord God, Providence, has been kind."

Malcolm C. Moos

MINNEAPOLIS (NYT) — Malcolm C. Moos, 65, a political scientist who wrote speeches for President Eisenhower and later was president of the University of Minnesota for seven years, was found dead, apparently of natural causes, Thursday in his lakeside cabin in Hackensack, N.J.

Mr. Moos joined the Eisenhower staff in 1957 after teaching political science at Johns Hopkins University for 15 years. He returned to academic life after Mr. Eisenhower left office and in 1967 was named president of the University of Minnesota. Later he served one-year terms as president of the Fund for the Republic and of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

In 1978 he ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination from Minnesota to the U.S. Senate.

Junzo Ohnoki

TOKYO (AP) — Junzo Ohnoki, 70, president of Japan's leading economic daily, the Nihon Keizai, died Thursday of a heart ailment.

Frank J.W. Goldsmith

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Frank J.W. Goldsmith, 79, who escaped on the last lifeboat to leave the sinking *Titanic* in 1912, died Wednesday, one day after another survivor, Helen Delaney, died in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

## Cigarette Pack Warning Is Ineffective, U.S. Says

By Michael deCourcy Hinds  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If I felt smoking was really and truly detrimental to my health, there is no question I would stop smoking," said Milton Eldridge, a cab driver who has chain-smoked while driving through Washington's streets for the last 40 years. What about the health warning that appears on every pack of cigarettes? "I don't pay attention to it and I'm not sure it is meant for me," he said.

His remarks sum up the reasons why the Federal Trade Commission reported last year that the warning is ineffective and why several congressmen recently introduced legislation to make the message more explicit. But Mr. Eldridge's remarks also echo the tobacco industry's argument that smokers know the hazards involved and take the risk anyway.

For example, the Tobacco Institute, which represents the major manufacturers, contends that they are more sensitive than their parents about what they view as Japanese attitudes of superiority and Japan's attempts to dominate South Korea's economy. Stories of alleged discrimination against the 500,000 Korean residents in Japan frequently appear in Korean newspapers, and the planeloads of Japanese-sponsored groups that come to South Korea on "sex tours" keep anti-Japanese sentiments here on the boil.

The Japanese, who centuries ago borrowed much of the high art and culture of the Asian continent through Korea, today tend to play down the past.

Business leaders question the wisdom of providing large amounts of aid to South Korea because the country has cut into Japanese export markets in steel, shipbuilding, heavy construction and machinery.

Mr. Suzuki has tried to promote more amicable relations with South Korea. At a press conference last week he said, "Our relations with [South Korea] are inseparable and... not only benefit our two countries, but are important for the peace and stability of Asia."

Nevertheless, officials in Tokyo suggested that a large package of economic aid for South Korea is likely to be difficult for the Suzuki administration to sell to Japanese voters, many of whom have deep prejudices against Koreans.

Meanwhile, one Japanese specialist on Korea observed, "Korea sees itself as a mentor with a long history of being dominated by a former disciple. The Koreans are not about to bow their heads to Japan."

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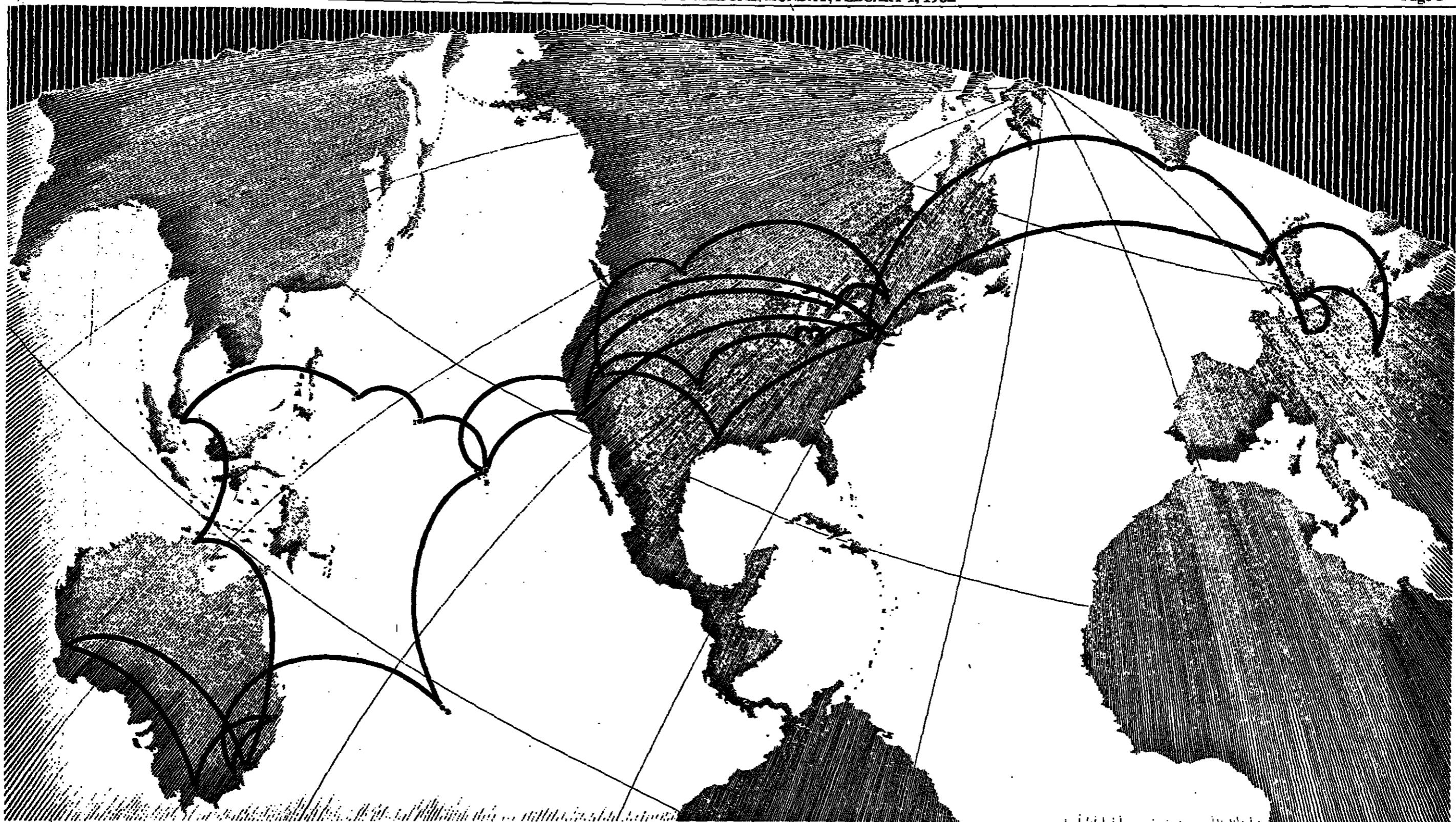
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## **When you fly a new corporate jet over 70,000 miles in 48 straight days, virtually anything can happen. In fact, virtually nothing did.**

By now, you may be aware of the fact that the Canadair Challenger will fly its passengers more economically and in greater comfort than any other intercontinental corporate jet in the world.

What you may not be aware of is the success with which the first Challengers have already done so.

A crucial point illustrated best, we feel, by an actual case history.

### **What we did with this aircraft in less than two months, you probably wouldn't do in five months.**

On September 14, 1981, Canadair Challenger #5 left its home base in Hartford, Connecticut with a crew of three, flew to New York to pick up eight passengers, flew to Long Beach, California for the National Business Aircraft Association Convention, flew 13 demonstration flights in two days, then left immediately for Honolulu and the Western Pacific.

The itinerary included Wake Island, Guam, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Paya

Lebar (Singapore), Darwin, Sydney, Perth, Melbourne, Essendon (Melbourne), Brisbane, Canberra, Pago Pago, Honolulu again, and finally San Francisco, Bridgeport and Hartford.

Total miles flown: 36,000. Total days: 20. Total takeoffs and landings: 60. Average hours flown per day: 4.7. Total hours flown: 93.4.

Dispatch reliability: 100%. Special maintenance and support provisions: none.

Which is not to say that, with its Pacific tour completed, the Challenger had arrived back in Hartford for a respite.

The next morning it refueled and flew to Europe.

And, by the sheerest coincidence, so did another corporate jet.

### **Duel over the Atlantic.**

On October 4 and 5, respectively, the Canadair Challenger and another corporate jet flew New York to Vienna, with a stop in Shannon, Ireland.

As the chart below will show you, the Challenger arrived exactly three minutes later, and exactly \$2,367.12

cheaper. One way.

(Incidentally, based on computer projections of their manufacturers' own data, even some far smaller corporate jets with shorter range would not have achieved any meaningful advantage over the Challenger in fuel efficiency, while some corporate jets of comparable size would have required about 1/3 more than the Challenger.)

Which is still not to say that the Challenger then flew home for a respite.

Instead, it flew home for a tour of North America. By way of London, Paris, New York, Houston, Las Vegas, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Akron. To name just a few of the stops.

Total miles flown: 70,000. Total days: 48. Total takeoffs and landings: 111. Average hours flown per day: 4.1. Total hours flown: 195.9.

Dispatch reliability: 100%. Special maintenance and support provisions: none.

Which is still not to say that the Challenger then flew home for a respite.

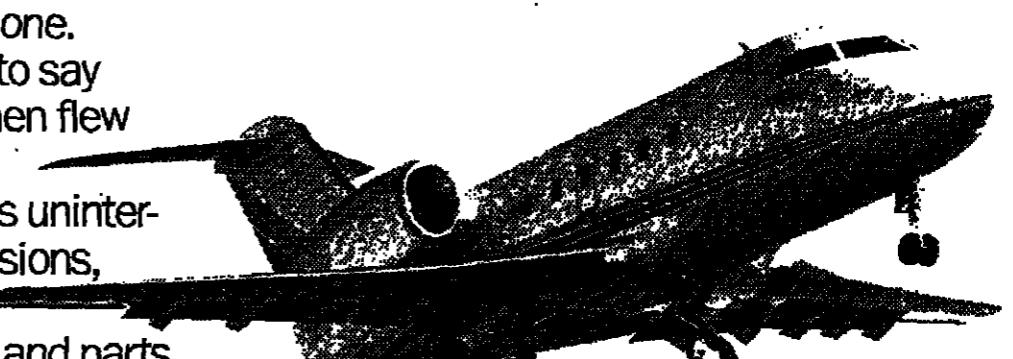
At this writing, it is uninter- ruptedly flying its missions, receiving only routine maintenance and parts support and giving no one even the slightest degree of grief.

For a detailed explanation of how a corporate jet so new can possibly be so reliable, we suggest you ask the man in the best position to know. His name is James B. Taylor and he's the President of Canadair Inc. His address is 274 River- side Avenue, Westport, CT 06880 and his telephone number is (203) 226-1581.

There's a great deal he can tell you himself. And, if you like, he can even have you meet with the maintenance people responsible for that Challenger.

They have lots of free time on their hands.

In the Mideast business world, TAG Aeronautics Ltd. is the exclusive distributor and representative for Challenger sales and support. For further information, contact Adel A. Oubari, Vice President, TAG Aeronautics Ltd., 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. Phone: (022) 46 17 17. Telex: 289 084.



**canadair  
challenger**

**Flight summary: New York-Shannon-Vienna-October 4 and 5, 1981.**

\*Based on an average cost for fuel of \$2.68 per gallon. From a national survey of U.S. fixed base operators as reported in the November 1981 issue of Business and Commercial Aviation.

## The Goad of El Salvador

One measure of the painful U.S. predicament in El Salvador is the cynical humbug it inspires. With a straight face, the Reagan administration now certifies that El Salvador's record on human rights justifies more United States aid. Congress is assured that the junta is making good-faith efforts to negotiate with its insurgent opposition and promoting free elections and genuine land reform.

Why this straining? Because without certification that conditions in El Salvador are much better than they are, U.S. aid would be automatically terminated. And without more aid, Marxist guerrillas might rout the junta's repressive armies and install a regime that Washington would deem unacceptable.

To find a way out, the administration has put all its chips on a right-center coalition nominally headed by an honorable Christian Democrat, President José Napoleón Duarte. But the armed forces, long a source of El Salvador's agony, are a state within a state. The generals have repeatedly and contemptuously ignored elected civilian governments; on one occasion they robbed even Mr. Duarte of the presidency.

It is therefore naive to expect a bloody conflict to be ended by the series of elections beginning in March. The country has seen plenty of votes, most of them crooked. It could even happen that the armed forces would rig the outcome to rid themselves of Mr. Duarte and put the extreme right firmly in control — the pattern now visible in Guatemala, where a similarly dubious election is also to be held in March.

Truly free elections and land reform are the right objectives in El Salvador. But without an end to the butchery they cannot be attained. And the Reagan administration has

clearly failed to restrain the murderous armies. Congress tried to give it new leverage by tying U.S. aid to respect for human rights. The leverage has not been well used.

Just when President Reagan was extolling the junta's record, eyewitnesses reported the massacre of about 700 peasants in a single village. According to a study for the American Civil Liberties Union, the Salvadoran military were responsible for 12,500 murders in 1981. There has, finally, been progress in pressing charges against soldiers for the murder of four American churchwomen more than a year ago. But no officers have faced courts-martial for slaughtering civilians.

The junta's defenders complain that the excesses of the right are exaggerated while those of the left are ignored. But Washington has no influence over the guerrillas, whereas the battalion accused of last month's massacre was trained by U.S. officers and armed with U.S. guns. As this involvement increases, so does U.S. responsibility.

When it comes to strategically important regimes, Mr. Reagan prefers "quiet" diplomacy to public protest. That has been his approach in Africa, where persistent pressure on South Africa has apparently opened the way for a settlement in Namibia, which could also get the Cubans out of Angola. Why is U.S. influence so meager over a totally dependent junta much closer to home?

The crisis in Poland makes the question even more urgent. Secretary of State Haig found it "mind boggling" that Europeans could condemn a U.S. double standard in reacting to martial law in Poland and in El Salvador. The reproach plainly touched a nerve. Let the sting move him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Still No Mideast Policy

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, returning from Israel and Egypt, says he sees no prospect of an agreement on Palestinian autonomy by April 25, when Israel is scheduled to complete its evacuation of Sinai. This is a portentous report. It evidently means the secretary has abandoned any thought of putting the American diplomatic foot to the floor in the foreseeable future.

It means that while the Egyptian-Israeli part of Camp David remains live and valid, the signers' mutual commitment to address the Palestinian part is decaying. For if Mr. Haig can see no prospect for agreement before April 26, no one else can see any prospect for agreement after that date.

Just why Secretary Haig is easing away from the Palestinian question is not hard to surmise. The Begin government is pulling back from full delivery on its Camp David pledges. The new Mubarak administration, eager to get back in with its fellow Arabs, seems to be hardening its autonomy terms. King Hussein is caught up in intra-Arab intrigues; the Sandis have spurned their own peace initiative; the PLO is in a defiant phase. Nor is it simply that foreign parties and partners are out of sorts; in Washington there is neither a bureaucratic consensus nor a presidential focus on Middle East policy.

In those circumstances, a case can be made that the United States should avoid the large risks of pushing a Middle East initiative. Better to wait until things look a bit more promising. Why fall on your face now? There is, after all, an alternative: limping along, muddling through. The Israelis would be pleased by that, since it leaves them relatively free to go ahead with their plans for the West Bank.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Seeing or Not in El Salvador

The American ambassador in San Salvador, Mr. Dean Hinton, was reported [Friday] as saying that "he has no reason to believe the reports" that a massacre of major proportions had been committed last month by Salvadoran troops. His doubts have been echoed by State Department spokesmen, and President Reagan announced on Thursday new military and economic aid to El Salvador as the government there was making efforts to deal with human rights problems — "and progress is being made." Such almost willful blindness by the American administration to what is actually happening on the ground in El Salvador is enough to make anyone despair of any rational end to the killing, torture, assassination and massacre to which the country has been subjected.

— From The Guardian (London).

### On Recent Word From the Koreans

Remembering the intensity with which the two halves of Korea have conducted their mutual propaganda war for the last 30 years, not to mention the extent to which the two states have grown away from one another, it

is difficult to believe seriously that the recently announced grandiose plans for reunification — whether emanating from North or South Korea — are intended as genuine steps toward overcoming the national schism. It was no mere chance that the only practical attempt at dialogue — during the early 1970s — was arranged via secret contacts and was not preceded by any public announcements at all. Any serious moves toward reunification would need to consist of tiny improvements aimed at overcoming the existing barrier of hate.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Reagan and Draft Registration

President Reagan's announcement of his decision to continue draft registration has given the needed direction to make registration an effective government policy. While the large majority of 18-year-olds had registered, an estimated 800,000 had not; draft resisters contended that few of these young men would register. But Mr. Reagan's amnesty, granted until Feb. 28, has produced a "deluge" of late registrants, according to the Connecticut Selective Service office.

— From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

## Feb. 1: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Before Russia's Elections

ST. PETERSBURG — Mr. Stolypin, Prime Minister, has issued a circular letter addressed to the governors of the various provinces. In this document, which sets forth the steps taken by the government in connection with the elections for the Duma, the premier instructs the governors to guarantee complete electoral liberty, recommends officials to refrain from taking an active part in the elections and orders severe measures to be taken against revolutionary propaganda. These instructions are approved by all sincere patriots, but are received with suspicion by the Opposition, which persists in refusing to recognize the correct attitude of the government.

### 1932: Voluntary Pay Reductions

CHICAGO — Nearly 2 million rail workers in the United States will accept a 10-percent reduction in wages, as the result of a 17-day conference between rail leaders and union leaders, who have reached an agreement for the cut for a period of one year. The agreement is expected to effect a \$250 million yearly savings for the carriers, and as a result, a favorable reaction of rail stocks is expected. The wage reduction movement began in the East some time ago, when the New York Central Lines asked its employees to accept voluntarily a 10-percent cut for one year. Three other Eastern lines followed suit, after which every road in the country took up the movement

## The Cliché Has Gone Kaput

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Where does legitimate democratic protest end and revolutionary anarchy begin? The question has stymied many a philosopher and political scientist in the past. It is likely to preoccupy the West German body politic in the weeks ahead thanks to the supreme court of the state of Hesse, which recently ruled unconstitutional a planned plebiscite to halt the building of a runway at Frankfurt's international airport.

The conflict over the runway — between environmental protesters, many of them good burghers from surrounding villages, and city and state officials, who regard expansion of Europe's second-largest airport as economically vital — has been busing the judiciary and politicians for a dozen years. Last fall it erupted in violence between demonstrators and police when the authorities began cutting down a forest near the airport.

The plebiscite action, backed by petitions with more than 200,000 signatures, was a last legal attempt by opponents to halt the project. The court ruled it unconstitutional because matters pertaining to air traffic are the exclusive jurisdictional preserve of the federal government in Bonn.

Their judicial resources seemingly exhausted, one might have expected the opponents to accept the inevitable. Instead they declared that they would appeal to the federal supreme court in Karlsruhe, and, if rejected there, would continue their protest to the point where construction will become politically impossible.

Hessian and Frankfurt officials promptly girded for the worst entailed in that threat: more violence, plus civil disobedience in the form of sit-ins and live-ins on the site, which is now walled in and barbed-wire like a prison. The violence duly came Saturday and Sunday in explosive clashes between police and environmentalists over nuclear power plants, autobahns or airport construction projects, among which Frankfurt just happens to be currently in focus.

Nothing is more convenient than a well-worn cliché, but it seems that in West Germany today obedience and quiescence no longer rate so high as attributes of good citizenship.

To be sure, not all social protest and rebellion in West Germany these days takes the form of headline-making civil disobedience or violent demonstration. Take the case of the village of Moorbürg, south of Hamburg, which, if officials get their way, will simply disappear to make room for expansion of Hamburg harbor.

Some 650 villagers are buying individual shares of 500 Deutsche marks each in a single apartment house in the path of the construction crews, with the aim of forcing the city-state's port authority to file 650 separate dispossessions and eviction suits. The play is intended to keep the expansion project bottled up in the courts for decades.

Moorburgers have a reputation for obstinacy; in 1813, it is said, they almost single-handedly resisted Napoleon's army. Be that as it may, the new battle of Moorbürg, like that of Frankfurt airport, is a sign of changing times — of Germans and West Germany in flux.

As recently as the mid-1960s, a West German

© 1982, International Herald Tribune

## The Pros and Cons of Sanctions

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Africans look at the Western effort to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union with more than a dose of cynicism. They have been lectured for years about the inappropriateness of sanctions against South Africa, yet over the last 20 years there have been far more political prisoners in South Africa than in Poland, and the black population of South Africa probably has fewer rights and opportunities than the Polish population even after the imposition of martial law.

These frustrations bubbled over at a recent meeting at London's African Center to mark the beginning of the United Nations' international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa. The speakers were representatives in Britain of the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. "It is a matter of criminal record that every time the UN moves to introduce sanctions, the countries that talk about 'constructive change' veto the 'sanctions resolutions,'" said Aziz Pahad of the ANC.

Are sanctions effective? President Reagan says his Soviet sanctions are, but he produces no real evidence. The more severe sanctions introduced after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan brought no improvement there. Sanctions did not work with Italy, nor in more recent times with Cuba or Rhodesia.

Sanctions are a delicate tool, to be used with great care and dis-

pline. The Africans who push for them against South Africa may be right when they focus the discussion on Namibia, for Namibia legally belongs to the United Nations. But to extend their use to ameliorate South Africa's internal regime is another matter.

© 1982, International Herald Tribune

that might lead to full-scale sanctions. The most recent illustration was South Africa's change of policy over the treatment of the 45 mercenaries who seized an Indian airliner after their attack on the Seychelles in November. After being allowed to go free, they were rearrested when Western nations implied that they might sever air links with South Africa, as laid down by the 1978 Bonn declaration on hijacking.

But sanctions cannot be measured solely in terms of the effectiveness of the arm-twisting. They are an important indication of identity and solidarity. This presumably is why Pope John Paul II welcomes President Reagan's moves. And in the South African case it can be plausibly argued that although race war may be inevitable, sanctions are the only way to acknowledge the legitimate aspirations of the Africans.

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The last time this question was seriously debated was in late 1978, regarding whether or not to boycott Ugandan coffee in an attempt to bring down Idi Amin. The Carter administration was against it, arguing that boycott actions are not consistent with the principles of GATT. The exception it allowed was an embargo imposed by the UN Security Council, as in the case of Rhodesia. In the end, Congress mandated sanctions, but the Europeans refused to join in.

South Africa is an in-between case: Fully effective economic sanctions would hurt the country immeasurably, but it could hold out for a long time. The loss of its scarce raw materials would inflict some pain on Western economies in the short run.

On the other hand, it is clear that South Africa does respond to the threat of limited sanctions, if only to avoid at all costs the slippery slope

very popular spectator sport," he wrote. He was right, he had fun with it and he put it all down, depicting Happy Chandler, a remote candidate, as a 20-year minor leaguer. Ernest Hemingway, searching for the ultimate sportsman, settled on Red Smith — who was, most likely, the best sports columnist-reporter in the history of American journalism.

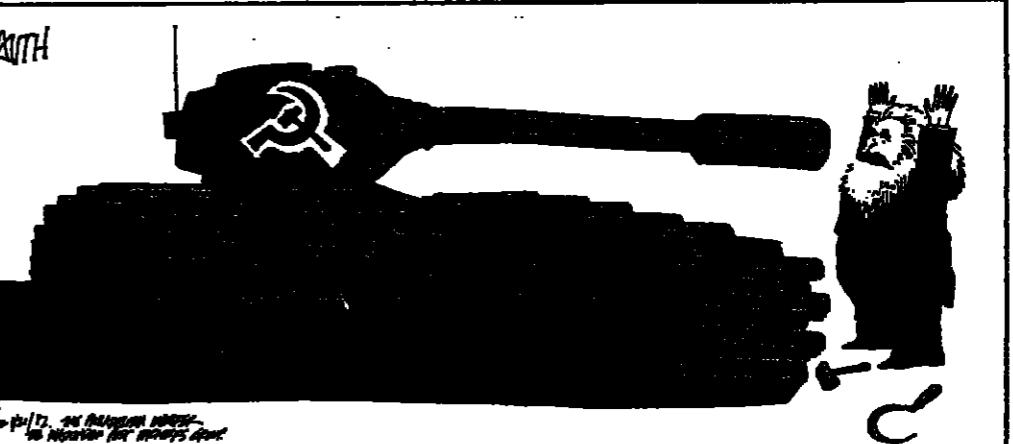
HERB JOHNSON  
Paris

Things have to change.

PATRICK MARTIN, Confins-Ste-Honorine, France

A Sportswriter

Like many other sportswriters, Red Smith had versatility, as for example when he covered the 1956 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. "My approach to it was that a sportswriter viewing it



## Views Westward From the Alps

By James Reston

DAVOS, Switzerland — President Reagan sent a cheerful message to world political and business leaders meeting in Davos last week at the European Management Forum. It arrived during the worst snowstorm of the year and got a rather chilly reception.

Together, we face new forms of repression in the East, and problems of weak growth in our own countries," Reagan said in a color movie presentation. "Our values and principles have never failed us when we have lived up to them. Think back over the past 33 years. They have been remarkable years of peace, prosperity and progress."

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain responded by asking why, if pasty policies had produced such "remarkable" progress, Reagan now seemed so determined to change them.

Heath agreed with Reagan's call for individual freedom and his insistence that governments live within their means, but he observed that in Franklin Roosevelt's day, this meant freedom to work and not freedom to be unemployed. And he asked how a nation could "live within its means" with a \$100-billion budget deficit.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher took a more moderate view, recognizing the problems of the alliance but criticizing not the United States but the governments of Europe and the European neutrals who have been demonstrating against NATO's military plans. America is

not a "guard service" that enables Europe to do as little as it pleases, Genscher observed. And, "it is not the United States which is denying Europe equal weight in the alliance, but the Europeans themselves: by a lack of capacity for unification, by national egotisms, by incomplete contributions to collective security."

Europeans who want to see the democracies of Europe and North America "decoupled" should consider the fate of Europe if this should happen, he said. "It would become a pawn in international developments. It would therefore be dangerous megalomania from the point of view of security to believe that the United States could be replaced wholly or partly as a security factor in Europe."

A Prediction

Genscher condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and pressure on Poland and the excessive arms buildup beyond the needs of Soviet security. He warned that West Germany would oppose any suggestion for a "nuclear-free Europe," since this, he insisted, would leave Western Europe vulnerable to Soviet missiles in Asia and to superior Soviet conventional forces in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Still, while many participants may have welcomed Reagan's optimism and Genscher's moderation, few were willing to contest Heath's analysis of the world situation.

"We are assembled here at Davos," Heath said, "at a time when the edifice of international cooperation, built up by the West for over 30 years, is disintegrating. In the Atlantic alliance, we have become disunited as rarely before in our response to crises, particularly those arising in the Middle East, Poland, Afghanistan and other regions of the Third World."

The allied reaction to Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan might be understood, he said, for it came as a surprise. But the allies consulted on Poland for more than a year and a half before the imposition of martial law, "yet failed dismally to provide any unified response to this action."

Heath called the monetarist policies of Britain and the United States a "disaster." He said we live in an "interest rate society" where excess funds seek out high interest rates, not investment outlets.

He concluded with a prediction: "Unless Europe takes speedy action to insulate itself effectively from the American policy of large budget deficits and high interest rates, it will be condemned indefinitely slavishly to follow U.S. monetary policy. This will leave most European governments with no option but to tighten fiscal policy sharply. Yet the most inevitable result of such fiscal cutbacks is to endanger expenditure on defense and security — ironically the foremost priorities of the very governments which have helped to bring about this situation."

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## After Rumsfeld's Pruning, Searle Blossoms

By Thomas M. Chesser  
New York Times Service

SKOKIE, Ill. — Skepticism and trepidation abounded at G.D. Searle & Co. when Donald H. Rumsfeld took charge in 1977 as president and chief executive officer.

There was trepidation because he was known as an axman. There was skepticism because Mr. Rumsfeld had no corporate business experience, whatever the number of top government posts he had held, and he was also an outsider — the first non-Searle to head the company in its 90-year history.

"He's tough-minded," said Arthur M. Wood, a Searle director and former chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co. "Searle knew that it would be taking some risks in bringing him on."

The doubts about Mr. Rumsfeld have long since dissipated and employees have little to fear for now. In the third quarter of 1981, the latest period for which comparable data are available, the company posted the second highest profit margin among the 30 largest

U.S. drug manufacturers. Meanwhile, the company's stock, which was selling for less than \$12 when Mr. Rumsfeld took over, is now in the \$30 range.

Mr. Rumsfeld took over a pharmaceutical company floundering from unprofitable acquisitions, sloppy research and run-ins with the Food and Drug Administration. His first move was to set up panels of directors, employees and outside specialists to evaluate company finances, research, government compliance and other operations.

When the results came in, the ax came out. "You could almost hear people's knees knocking when he walked down the hall," said a former Searle manager. In the initial purge of the company, Searle executives were paged at airports and called at home to be told they were dismissed. Mr. Rumsfeld divested the company of 30 businesses worth \$400 million and cut its corporate staff from 800 to 350.

He did some building, too, however. He brought in more outside directors, increased the research and development budget at a 16-

percent-a-year clip and expanded the more profitable businesses within the company's major segments: pharmaceuticals and consumer products, medical products and a chain of eyeglass stores.

"He has proven himself an exceptional executive," said Lawrence Smith, who watches the company for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "He forced each division to adhere to rigorous control mechanisms to meet growth goals. He is decisive, a good motivator, good at hiring and strong at firing."

Mr. Rumsfeld now readily acknowledges he lacked business experience when he took over but adds that he felt his government training had prepared him for almost anything. "What I learned about crisis management and trouble shooting in the Nixon and Ford administrations helped make the government-to-industry transition easier," he said. "I found the change from Congress to the executive branch harder to make than from the executive branch to business."

He spent 15 years in government, most notably

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Donald H. Rumsfeld

## G.D. Searle's Leaner Look

All amounts in millions except per share net

	1981	1980
Revenue	\$942	\$1,082
Profit	\$130.0 (1)	\$94.3
Per Share	\$1.30	\$1.25
Total Assets (of Dec. 31)	\$578	\$456

Divisions contributing to 1980 revenue

Pharmaceuticals	58%
Medical products	27%
Optical group	15%

—Earnings on continuing operations. Final net was \$96.7 million after losses from discontinued operation and an accounting adjustment.

## Japan Trade Move Could Favor U.S.

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The significance of Japan's measures to open its market more to imports, approved by the Japanese Cabinet Saturday, will not be clear until foreign companies test the new procedures, to learn whether the government actions do in fact allow easier access to the Japanese market.

But even before that, two things about the market-opening program are evident. First, the lifting of 67 nontariff barriers will have little near-term effect on the huge trade surpluses that Japan is running with the United States and the European Economic Community.

Second, if the package is nonetheless judged to be a meaningful step in opening up Japan's clastic economy, the payoff for Japan — in terms of easing trade tensions — is likely to be greater in the United States than in Western Europe.

Throughout the current round of trade frictions, American officials have maintained that the United States is simply asking for fair treatment in Japan. If the Japanese market becomes as open to American goods as the U.S. market is to Japanese goods, then trade relations between the two countries will smooth out considerably, Reagan administration officials have said.

### Equal Competition

Once the two nations are competing on an equal basis, they add,

the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan — a record \$18 billion last year — will eventually take care of itself.

The free play of the market-place will lower the deficit, the Reagan administration says, because such American-made goods as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food products, cigarettes, medical equipment and others are better or cheaper than their Japanese counterparts.

In Europe, by contrast, it seems that whole economies are struggling to regain competitiveness.

And broad curbs are being sought on Japanese exports. "Europe is in the throes of an extremely difficult period of structural, economic and industrial readjustment," said Harold B. Malmgren, a Washington-based consultant who was deputy trade representative during the Nixon administration.

For Europe and the United States, the effect of the program announced last week on their big trade deficit with Japan will be minimal. There have been no official estimates of how much the simplification of customs and testing procedures might whittle off Japan's trade surpluses with its major trading partners.

Yet, according to unofficial Japanese projections, the present package plus the lifting of most remaining quota restrictions on 27 items, including beef and oranges, would trim the U.S. deficit by no more than \$1 billion.

In trade discussions with Japan, European business and government officials have generally been more strident in their demands and have talked less about economic competitiveness than about bringing down the deficit with Japan, by whatever means.

Hiroyuki Fukada, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' economic affairs bureau, said he did not expect that Japan's "tense relations with the EEC will selling in Japan."

## Political Pressure on Fed Builds

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve Board are drifting into an election-year feud that, some analysts contend, could make it more difficult for the Fed to do its job. The consequence, in turn, could make it more difficult for the administration to get what its wants — lower interest rates.

The dispute might be intensified by the personalities involved: a strong-willed Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, and a "hang tough" Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker. Neither seems likely to back down. Already the Fed, according to top officials, believes it is being needed on a complex issue — monetary policy — that the Treasury secretary does not understand very well.

Top officials at the Fed are used to criticism. In fact, they always expect a certain amount of blame for economic conditions. The Fed's vice chairman, Frederick H. Schultz, often refers to the Fed as a "lightning rod."

### A Gift of Cigars

Said another governor, "When things are not going well in the economy and you have a politically sensitive administration, it's probably natural to take as little blame as possible. That's what the Fed is for."

Relations are not at the breaking point yet, but Mr. Regan obviously realizes they could be improved, as evidenced by his efforts to keep his personal contacts friendly. After cracking a joke last week about the chairman's "cheap" cigars, Mr. Regan sent Mr. Volcker a \$30 box of Partagas cigars. The cigars now sit on Mr. Volcker's cluttered desk.

The dispute, which began last summer with criticism of Fed monetary policy as too tight, is now going a lot further than the traditional use of the Fed as a whipping boy, say some Fed and administration officials.

"It's counterproductive and its unfortunate," said Alan Greenspan, an outside economic adviser to the president. "The Fed is doing as good a job as it can do in these circumstances."

Mr. Regan and Mr. Volcker stated their positions clearly last week. The Treasury Secretary pointed his finger at the Fed's volatile money supply numbers and blamed them for the recent high level of interest rates. At the end of last year and in January, Mr. Regan argued, the Fed allowed the money supply to grow at rates far above its targets, creating uncertainty in the financial markets and pushing interest rates up again.

The Fed chairman looked to the string of unprecedented budget deficits now implied in the president's economic program, and told Congress that large deficits, because they threatened to eat up so much of the nation's available credit, are the source of high interest rates and the threat to economic recovery this year.

While some analysts outside the administration agree in part with the administration argument about the impact of money-supply volatility, it is not considered a strong argument.

"Money-supply volatility should be minimized and has been a problem in the past," said H. Erich Heinemann, a vice president of Morgan Stanley & Co. and a leading critic of the Fed in the

### NEWS ANALYSIS

past. "But," he added, "I would tend to disagree with the administration that monetary volatility now is the primary factor in keeping the risk premium high and interest rates at an excessive level and is blocking the implementation of the administration program."

Even some academic proponents of the changes in operating procedures that the administration has mentioned — including different accounting methods for measuring bank reserves and a floating discount rate — acknowledge that the money supply would still be volatile in the short run, moving above and below the Fed's target range. The key, therefore, is whether the Fed is committed to preventing any short-run deviations from becoming a trend. Many past critics of the Fed acknowledge that the Fed has shown this commitment.

"Indeed, we are prepared to acknowledge that non-systematic 'noise' (volatility) in short-run money growth rates would occur under the kind of procedures we are arguing for."

Mr. Regan's top adviser on monetary policy, Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretary for monetary affairs, acknowledged in an interview last week that it is both the fear of high deficits in the future and money-supply volatility that are to blame for the recent jump in interest rates.

And Murray L. Weidenbaum, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said last week that he could not guarantee that the suggested changes "would be a panacea."

Some Fed officials speculate that the criticism, which has been regularly repeated by President Reagan, might be aimed at a more important goal: keeping the president's program together on Capitol Hill. With Mr. Volcker always pointing to the threat of deficits, it might be very difficult for the administration to keep Congress from moving ahead with tax increases and military spending cuts to reduce deficits. But this would undo the president's program.

With his arguments on volatility, Mr. Regan is contending that the problem is not so much deficits, but the Fed. But the Treasury secretary, in an interview last week, contended that he was not trying to single out the Fed. He said deficits were also a factor.

Under the agreement, Bank of America and Societe Generale, which have offices in Bucharest, would work with Romania to agree on exact amounts owed and maturity dates and would work out specific payment proposals, the bankers said. They refused to be quoted by name.

The IMF is also involved in the debt negotiations, according to bankers and monetary officials here. Romania is currently the only East bloc member of the fund, which Moscow portrays as a bastion of the Western capitalistic system, but Poland and Hungary recently applied to join.

## U.S.-European Bank Group Moves To Ease Romanian Debt Problem

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — A group of major U.S. and European banks has quietly agreed in principle to ease Romania's growing economic difficulties by giving that nation more time to repay its debts.

The decision last week could prove politically controversial, because it appears to run counter to the U.S. government's desire to put financial pressure on the Soviet Union and its East bloc allies as part of a program to have martial law lifted in Poland.

In particular, it will provide ammunition for critics who say that Western bankers are reluctant to cooperate with President Reagan's sanctions policy because they do not want to put their loans to Poland, Romania and other East bloc nations at risk.

While the bankers were talking with Romanian officials in Bucharest last week, apparently at Romania's invitation, IMF officials were engaged in parallel discussion to restore a \$1.25-billion credit cut off last November after Romania failed to meet debt payments.

IMF officials said they hoped to force Romania to make important economic reforms in return for re-

suming aid. Bankers said that fresh credits from the fund would also make it easier for Romania to keep up interest payments on its private bank debt.

Last year, Romania became the second East European nation, after Poland, to get into serious difficulties with its debt repayments.

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## International Bond Prices - Week of Jan. 28

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

## RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	%	Mat	Middle	Ave	Yield
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## GM to Cut Prices of Cars, Trucks By Up to \$2,000 Over 2 Months

By John Holusha

**DETROIT** — General Motors has announced plans to reduce the prices of some cars and trucks sold over the next two months by \$500 to \$2,000. The reductions come despite failure to win wage and benefit concessions from GM's unionized factory workers that would have been used to offset the price cuts.

The company, the only domestic automaker not currently offering financial incentives to car buyers, said the price reductions would be effective for 60 days, starting Monday. They will be available for about half of GM's car and truck models, particularly the slower-selling vehicles.

Roger B. Smith, chairman of GM, said Friday that there was "a critical need in the marketplace for some kind of market stimulus." Earlier this month, GM had agreed in principle to a proposal by the United Auto Workers to pass wage and benefit concessions along to consumers in the form of lower vehicle prices. Contract negotiations broke down Thursday and a union official said no new talks would be possible until the current UAW agreement expires Sept. 14.

Mr. Smith said the price reductions would be paid for by contributions from the company's salaried employees, its suppliers and its dealers. Salaried workers will have their cost-of-living adjust-

ments frozen through the end of this year and parts and materials suppliers will be asked to accept a 3-percent reduction in the prices they charge through the end of the current model year. Dealers will be asked to contribute 25 percent to the price reduction.

### Avoiding Losses

However, financial analysts cautions that the dealer contributions might be partly illusory. In past rebate programs, many dealers have avoided any losses to themselves by reducing the discount that otherwise would be offered or by decreasing the amount allowed for a vehicle traded in.

Asked about the potential impact of the program, Harvey E. Heinrich, an auto industry analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said, "A \$500 reduction is really \$350, because the dealer won't give up anything, and I don't think \$350 will do very much."

In only one case will the price reductions exceed \$750. A \$2,000 reduction will be made on the purchase price of a Cadillac Seville, which now has a base price of \$23,443. The average GM car now sells for more than \$10,000.

### Sales Down 17.2%

During negotiations with the UAW over the past three weeks, company executives had said that price cuts of \$1,000 or \$1,200 would be needed to bring a significant increase in sales.

## Europeans Are Discovering Advantages of Zero Coupons

(Continued from Page 7) conspicuous absence of any Japanese bank among the co-lead managers.

• **Gas de France**, the second non-U.S. entity to issue zeros (Nordic Investment Bank last year sold such paper), is offering \$150 million of 10-year paper at a price of \$258.20, representing a capital gain of 287 percent or an annual yield of 14½ percent.

• **Caterpillar Tractor**, which two weeks ago sold \$300 million of 10-year paper at \$240 per \$1,000 for a yield of 14.56 percent, is back in the market offering \$140 million of 12-year bonds priced at \$199.40. This is equal, at final maturity, to a capital gain of 401 percent or an annual yield of 14.38 percent.

• The "old" Caterpillar paper is quoted at \$252.50, a gain of 5.2 percent.

• **General Electric Credit International**, guaranteed by GE Credit Corp., doubled to \$400 million the nominal amount of 11-year bonds it is offering at \$228 for every \$1,000 (a capital gain of 339 percent or an annual yield of 14.39 percent). The companion 10-year paper was unchanged at a nominal \$400 million for 10 years, offered at \$260.80 for a capital gain of 283 percent or an identical annual yield of 14.39 percent.

• **Sears Roebuck** increased the size of its issue to a nominal \$400 million from the \$300 million initially indicated. The other terms are unchanged: \$247.20 for each \$1,000, a yield of 15 percent over the 10-year life or a capital gain of 305 percent.

Only one fixed-coupon issue was launched in the dollar sector last week: \$50 million of seven-year notes for **McDonnell Douglas Finance Corp.**, bearing a coupon of 16½ percent. Pricing is open and will be set Feb. 10.

Prices of fixed-rate issues improved markedly last week with short-term rates easing in the wake of Paul Volcker's comments that the sharp growth in the money supply was due to temporary factors and that he did not anticipate an increase in the Federal Reserve's discount rate.

### Dollar Strengthens

The euphoria, however, may be short-lived. Late Friday, the Fed reported that the money supply declined a modest \$600 million in the latest week — a far cry from what the market had expected. Most projections put the week's decline at from \$1 billion to \$3 billion, but some forecasts ran as high as a \$7-billion drop.

Indicative of the disappointment in the money-supply data and the fear that interest rates may not drop as fast as had been expected, the dollar jumped to 2.3440 Deutsche marks in thin trading on the West Coast after closing at 2.3360 DM in late New York trading. Before the money-supply figures were reported, the dollar was quoted at 2.32 DM.

In the equity-linked sector, **Toray Industries** is offering \$50 million of five-year paper bearing a coupon of 10½ percent. Each note bears one warrant to buy about \$1,000 worth of Toray stock at a price to be set at about 2½ percent over the prevailing Tokyo quote.

**Bridgestone Tire** is offering \$70 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 5½ percent and convertible into shares at an anticipated premium of 5 percent. Nichimen is offering \$15 million of 15-year, 5½ percent convertible bonds.

Fujiitsu is offering 30 million shares in the form of European depository receipts.

In the Canadian dollar sector, **Transalta Utilities** increased the

period. GM sales were down 17.2 percent from 1981 levels. General Motors has 59.5 percent of the domestic new-car market.

"This will be like the rebate programs of last year," Mr. Heinrich said of Merrill Lynch. "You'll bunch some sales in February and March at the expense of April and May."

GM had promised that any savings in wages and benefits would be retroactive to Jan. 13. The company's dealers said customers had been avoiding any losses to themselves by reducing the discount that otherwise would be offered or by decreasing the amount allowed for a vehicle traded in.

Asked about the potential impact of the program, Harvey E. Heinrich, an auto industry analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said, "A \$500 reduction is really \$350, because the dealer won't give up anything, and I don't think \$350 will do very much."

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Roger Smith

## After Rumfeld's Pruning, Searle Blossoms

(Continued from Page 7)

by as White House chief of staff and defense secretary in the Ford administration, he served as U.S. representative to NATO, a post that put him far from Watergate.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who is 49, will see people on a minute's notice and eats lunch in the company cafeteria in his shirt-sleeves, with lab technicians and salesmen.

Perhaps the relaxed style reflects the company's stable position. It has won a seven-year battle with the government to market Aspartame, a low-calorie sweetener that has no aftertaste. With it, Searle is expected to make profitable inroads into the market now dominated by saccharin.

Searle, which also makes Dramamine, a pill for motion sickness, and Metamucil, a leading laxative, was once a leader in industry research, running out Enovid, the first birth control pill. But because the company failed to capitalize on the product, as it did on other new discoveries then, it lost its four-year lead among contraceptive makers.

Joe Riccaro, an analyst with

And part laxness in research has come back to haunt Searle. The company has lost almost all of its drug patents. A new discovery, even with the new influx of talent and money is not expected until 1984.

To compensate, Searle is trying to buy licenses from companies that have recently launched promising new products. It will market Versapam, a calcium channel blocker to relieve chest pain that it licensed from Knoll, a subsidiary of BASF.

While there are few that find fault with Mr. Rumsfeld's record at Searle, the president of a competing drug company, who did not wish to be identified, questioned the company's decision to enter the retail end of the prescription eye-wear business through its 989 franchised and company-owned Pearle Vision Centers. "In the near term it should contribute earnings and generate a lot of cash," he said. "But since retailing is not a mainstream health-care company concern, it may cause problems as a long-term fit."

Mr. Rumsfeld has come to see two advantages to the private sector — more time and less pressure. "The time demands made on government leaders are strenuous," he said, "but many times artificially so because politicians like to give people the impression they are doing everything themselves. There is also more public scrutiny and therefore more pressure in government. In the boardroom you don't have to contend with such outside pressures."

## GATT Officials Warns of Trade Confrontations

By Axel Krause

*International Herald Tribune*

DAVOS, Switzerland — Trade and investment relations between the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan are evolving in "an unhealthy and dangerous fashion" that could escalate into "serious confrontation," Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, said here

by growing protectionism also involved newly industrializing countries in Asia and Latin America.

He suggested that the solution is for GATT — assuming its 87 member-governments are willing — to strengthen its rules and guidelines. The Geneva-based agency monitors and enforces trade relationships among its members.

A move to expand GATT rules could emerge during a ministerial meeting of the agency scheduled for November, the Swiss official added.

"I see nothing much in the disputes between the regions which suggest that they cannot be handled within the framework of the broad rules and disciplines already embodied in GATT," Mr. Dunkel said.

Several other panel members suggested their international agencies may also play a greater role in combating protectionism and in helping expand trade relations between industrialized and developing nations.

Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said that OECD has been building "considerable expertise" in identifying protectionist tendencies stemming from domestic policies, such as subsidies and government procurement programs.

"I would hope that our work might be of some use to the GATT in its difficult task," Mr. van Lennep said.

Both Mr. van Lennep and panelist Jacques de Larosière, chairman of the International Monetary Fund, vigorously defended their agencies in response to questioners from Turkey and India who charged that both the OECD and the IMF "were part of the 'rich man's club' that was ignoring the problems of developing countries."

The panel discussion was part of a symposium sponsored by the European Management Forum, a Geneva-based nonprofit foundation.

The symposium ends Thursday.

Strains in the Atlantic alliance over economic, trade and security issues remained subject of discussion here during the weekend, amid expectations that William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, would make a major policy statement Monday.

Mr. Brock is to appear on a panel dealing with long-term industrial and trade strategy. The panel will include J.C. Terlouw, vice premier and minister for economic affairs of the Netherlands, and Norman Tebbit, Britain's secretary of state for employment.

Mr. Brock is expected to outline U.S. goals for trade liberalization and to announce Washington's support for the GATT ministerial meeting in November.

High-level government delegations from Brazil, India, Indonesia and Turkey addressed weekend meetings here attempting to attract new Western investments.

Widjojo Nitisastro, Indonesia's minister-coordinator for economy, finance and industry, told a news conference Saturday that several major joint venture agreements will be signed in coming weeks, including a pact with Union Oil for building a geothermal plant in Indonesia, and with four other U.S. companies for development of Indonesian coal resources.



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Boulevard du Souverain 100  
B-1170 Brussels  
tel. 660 4900 ttx 23846

## COMPAGNIE NATIONALE AIR FRANCE

French company governed by the "Code de l'Aviation Civile"  
Share capital: Fr. 1,810,000,000

Registered Office: 1 Square Max-Hymans, 75015 PARIS

Commercial register: PARIS B 542 091 277

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF F.R. 5,000 NOMINAL, 14/24% NOTES 1981/1986

Notice is hereby given to holders of F.R. 5,000 nominal 14/24% notes 1981/1986 of COMPAGNIE NATIONALE AIR FRANCE, that an Annual General Meeting will be held on February 17, 1982, at 3:00 p.m., Paris time, at 4 Rue Gallieni, 75020 PARIS, to give a decision on the following agenda:

— Appointment of the shareholders permanent representatives ("Représentants de la Majorité");

— Determination of the permanent representatives capacities and of the remuneration due to the permanent representatives.

Any Noteholder may attend or be represented at the Meeting. The Meeting may validly deliberate only if noteholders present or represented at least a quarter of the outstanding notes.

Noteholders who wish to attend or be represented at the Meeting will have to deposit their notes (or deposit receipts) at least five days before the date of the Meeting with the following offices or agents:

— BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. (Brussels);

— KREDITEKBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGOISE (Luxembourg);

— SWISS BANK CORPORATION (Zürich);

— SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. (Brussels);

— WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE (Düsseldorf), where they will receive a receipt certifying the deposit of their notes and where proxies will be available to them.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WE OFFER TERM DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WHICH PRODUCE MAXIMUM INTEREST WHILE AT THE SAME TIME GIVING FLEXIBILITY OF CHOICE AND COMPLETE SECURITY FOR YOUR MONEY. KEEP WHAT YOU HAVE EARNED AND BEAT INFLATION WITH THE FOLLOWING INTEREST RATES. GUARANTEED.

### NET RETURN

- Minimum deposit equivalent F500.
- Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice.
- Interest paid or credited yearly.
- Amounts quoted are based on 1 year fixed time deposits.
- All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) of source.
- All transactions confidential.
- Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed. Write to Manager for further information.

Strata Building Society  
Lightfoot Division  
Europe Point  
P.O. Box 363 - Glastonbury  
Tel: 72546. Telex: 2297 STRAS 0K

## U.S. \$50,000,000

## Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited

(Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

11% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1987  
with Warrants to Subscribe for  
Shares of Common Stock

Payment of principal and interest  
unconditionally guaranteed by

## The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi Ginko)

ALGEMEEN BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

BANCA DEL GOTTARDO

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUZUR

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BERLINER FÄNDL- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

CHASE MANHATTAN

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

DAI-ICHI KANGYO INTERNATIONAL

DEUTSCHE BANK

IBJ INTERNATIONAL

MORGAN GUARANTY LTD.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

</div

## International Bond Prices—Week of Jan. 28

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

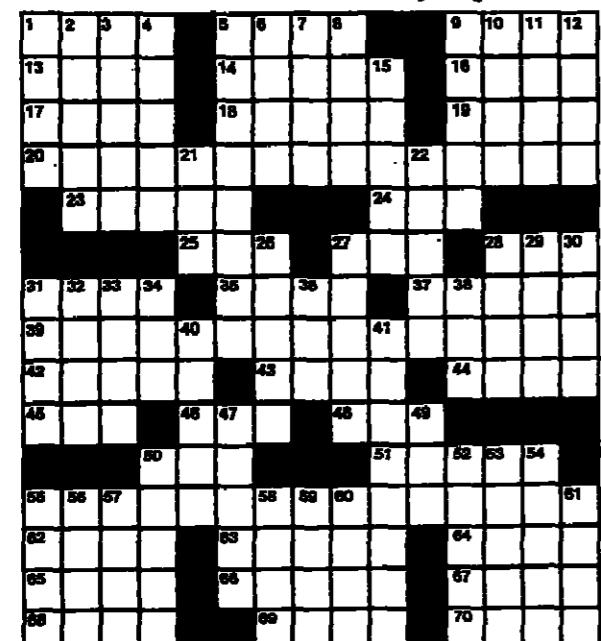
(Continued from Page 8)

Am't	Security	%	Mkt	Middle	High	Low	Prev.	Conv. Prc	Conv. Tds	Print. Srs
dm 100	Swedish State Company	7	85 May	92 1/2	92 1/2	7 1/2	85 May			
dm 100	SWITZER.	5 1/2	82 Aug	91 3/4	91 3/4	8 1/2	82 Aug			
17 Fh	Alstom's Intern.	5 1/2	81 May	91 1/2	91 1/2	8 1/2	81 May			
18 Se	Swiss Service Overseas	4 1/2	80 May	84 1/4	84 1/4	7 1/2	80 May			
19 -	Swisscom Int'l Co. Ltd.	5 1/2	80 May	77 1/2	77 1/2	7 1/2	80 May			
20 Hc	Courtaulds Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
21 Fc	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
22 Pt	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
23 R	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
24 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
25 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
26 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
27 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
28 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
29 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
30 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
31 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
32 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
33 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
34 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
35 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
36 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
37 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
38 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
39 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
40 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
41 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			
42 -	Swisscom Int'l Ltd.	5 1/2	79 May	81 1/2	81 1/2	7 1/2	79 May			

## CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Am't	Security	Middle	Conv. Prc	Conv. Tds	Print. Srs
<b>EUROPE</b>					
55	Alstom	1 000 Perp	125	125	125
45	Alstom	250	250	250	250
47	Alstom	100	100	100	100
49	Alstom	50	50	50	50
50	Alstom	25	25	25	25
51	Alstom	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
52	Alstom	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
53	Alstom	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
54	Alstom	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
55	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
56	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
57	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
58	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
59	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
61	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
62	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
63	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
64	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
65	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
66	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
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72	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
73	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
74	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
75	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
76	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
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79	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
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106	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
107	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
108	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
109	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
110	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
111	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
112	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
113	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
114	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
115	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
116	Alstom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2



CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

**ACROSS**

- 1 Departed
- 5 Wise
- 8 Unbalanced
- 12 She, in Paris
- 14 Dress up
- 17 Inter-
- 18 Chinese silk
- 19 Israeli seaport
- 20 Original impact
- 23 Strict
- 24 Tank for liquids
- 25 — lost for words
- 27 "Go down to" Noyes
- 28 Author Marshall
- 31 Org.
- 32 A social sci.
- 37 One of the Alles
- 38 Passage
- 39 Never on the sports page
- 42 Pictorial presswork, for short
- 44 "Can": Sammy Davis Jr.
- 45 Frequently, to Keats
- 46 A Gershwin Tree joint
- 48 Type of trip

**DOWN**

- 1 Page
- 2 Island
- 3 Play at love
- 4 Amoy
- 5 Raced
- 6 Syria in ancient times
- 7 Hailing walk
- 8 Eastern bigwig
- 9 "C'est, you gumbies!"
- 10 Places
- 11 Other, in Madrid
- 12 End of a hamsterhead
- 13 Folk-song syllable
- 22 Cut into cords
- 26 Ghanaian port
- 27 Does some needlework
- 28 Tire
- 30 — only
- 31 " — only
- 32 Neighbor's Wife" — Talese
- 33 Type of support
- 34 — for
- 35 Actor-writer-director
- 36 Agent
- 37 Mouthlike opening
- 38 Opinion
- 39 Barnstorm
- 40 Anace: Stang
- 41 Be a jumbob
- 42 — lost for words
- 43 — for
- 44 — lost for words
- 45 — lost for words
- 46 — lost for words
- 47 — lost for words
- 48 — lost for words
- 49 — lost for words
- 50 — lost for words
- 51 Popular form of music
- 52 "Erotica"
- 53 Type of "servus"
- 54 Agent
- 55 "servus"
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## Hess Is First in Slalom To Win Combined Title

By Nick Stout

*New York Times Service*  
SCHLADMING, Austria — On a sloppy slalom course that was chemically treated to harden the rain-soaked snow, Erika Hess, Perrine Pelet and Christian Cooper claimed the first medals Sunday at the 1982 World Alpine Skiing Championships.

They took the top three places, respectively, in the women's combined, the two-leg slalom race having been linked with Thursday's downhill to produce composite results.

Hess, from Switzerland, has long established herself as the best slalomist on the winter tour. Her gold medal in the combined was expected after she came 12th in Thursday's downhill, but only 1.15 seconds behind the winner.

She won Sunday's slalom with a total time of 1:22.03 in two runs, 13 hundredths of a second ahead of Pelet of France, who had finished 17th in the downhill. Cooper of the United States was third at 1:22.17.

Maria Walliser of Switzerland, winner of the combined downhill, finished 19th in the slalom, 8.37 seconds behind the winner, for only 11th overall.

The combined is based not on how a skier places in the two events (of three, when giant slalom is included) but on how many seconds he or she is behind the winner relative to the length of the course.

That is why Cindy Nelson, for example, could finish second in the downhill and sixth in the slalom and still be fourth in the combined even though Cooper was 21st in the downhill and third in the slalom.

Olga Charvatova of Czechoslovakia was fifth overall in the combined followed by Anni Krambacher of Austria, sixth, Irene Epple of West Germany, seventh and Daniela Zini of Italy, eighth.

While many skiers had talked about the combined as a "contrived event" because the regular slalom and downhill races have yet to take place, there can be little doubt that most were relieved to have resumed the racing program

here after two days of inactivity, first because of blowing snow and then because of a steady rain.

It was raining all day again Sunday, and many of the skiers discarded their goggles to better see their way down the track.

One of them was Cooper, whose bronze medal followed by eight days a World Cup slalom victory, her first triumph on that circuit.

"I skied very well on my first run, flawlessly really," Cooper said of Sunday's slalom race. "On the second run it was a bit turnier and I just tried to take some gates a little bit too straight and lost time there. That's where Perrine made up time on me, in the second run."

Pelet, who took the World Cup slalom championship two winters ago, had been trailing Cooper by more than a half-second after the first leg.

At the Lake Placid Olympics, Nelson was a silver medalist in a combined that was based on the regular downhill, slalom and giant slalom events. She had been one of the skiers who criticized making the combined an event, rather than a traditional paper race.

Cooper, who had also questioned the new format, was less critical after her medal-winning effort. "I don't really understand why they have taken giant slalom out of it," she said.

"I think if you're going to have an overall champion it should be all three events because that's what slipe skiing is, but it's still a good challenge."

Weather permitting, the ski racing program continues Monday with the slalom half of the men's combined.

### WOMEN'S COMBINED SLALOM

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:22.03.
2. Perrine Pelet, France, 1:22.14.
3. Christian Cooper, U.S., 1:22.27.
4. Dorote Thielke, Poland, 1:22.28.
5. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:22.31.
6. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:22.45.
7. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:22.48.
8. Magdalena Tiszek, Poland, 1:24.31.
9. Anna Zverotova, Yugoslavia, 1:24.42.
10. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:24.43.
11. Andrea Lettenbauer, Yugoslavia, 1:24.44.
12. Barbara Orsini, Yugoslavia, 1:24.45.
13. Andrea Jermak, Yugoslavia, 1:24.46.
14. Ludmila Reut, Soviet Union, 1:24.47.
15. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:24.48.



United Press International  
Roberto Duran driving left jab into the nose of Wilfred Benitez in a losing effort in title fight.

## Schludging: Toughest Test Yet Is the Weather

*New York Times Service*

SCHLADMING, Austria — With Doug Powell officiating, U.S. skiers held a coed volleyball game Saturday morning in a local gymnasium. There was little else to do while a steady rain turned this ski resort into a depository of slush, interrupting the program at the 1982 World Alpine Skiing Championship at the 1982 World Alpine Skiing Championship for the second straight day.

While there is widespread disappointment over all the non-racing here so far, there can be little surprise at the latest meteorological setback. Not even 3,000 feet high, this town in the state of Styria has lost out to the elements on just about every occasion that world class ski racing has been scheduled here.

The last two downhills here have been wiped out and others disrupted, and more than a few people are wondering why the International Ski Federation (FIS) thought these two weeks would be any colder, than usual when it selected Schludging over six other bidders to stage this affair.

Early Saturday morning, about 100 soldiers, 50 ski instructors and 100 local volunteers climbed the 2,656-meter-long women's downhill course to pack down the wet snow, step by step. But they were only fooling themselves in the rain. The race was called off before breakfast, and the program left in a shambles.

The female downhills must now wait until Thursday because FIS officials, desperate to start handing out medals, have revamped the program according to weather forecasts. Only the men's slalom race was kept on its original date, meaning that much anticipated clash between Ingemar Stenmark and Phil Mahre remains as the program finale next Sunday.

Most affected by the change were the male downhills, who had been expecting to race Sunday but who now must wait until Saturday. Weather experts predict the temperature will fall to then and harden the course.

But an astute observer might consider at least one other reason for waiting until a weekend to hold the most popular, most lucrative of all the ski racing events, avante not being alien to the alps. The upshot might be an advantage for the Canadian team, whose reputation for courage has been earned on precisely the sort of hard and icy track that seems likely to develop here.

"It's the best thing that could happen to us," Steve Podborski said of the delay, speaking for the Canadian team, "because there is so much pressure on the Austrians. We are used to this sort of thing. We can concentrate well on any given day because we have a strong mental attitude. The worse things are for them, the better they are for us."

Reaction from the Austrian camp seemed to corroborate Podborski's assessment. "I was building up concentration and was prepared for D-Day," said Franz Klammer, the clear sentimental favorite. "Now I must start from zero, and I'm afraid it will be difficult to do it again."

Leonard Stock, world downhill champion by virtue of his Olympic victory two years ago, said: "It's tough for me because I had such good training results. I was very confident."

Since slalom and giant slalom events can be won under marginal weather conditions, depending less on a fast and slick course that downhills require, many of the slalom events have been brought forward.

The men's giant slalom will now be run Wednesday instead of Friday and Stenmark and Mahre will have to return early from their private training grounds, Stenmark from L'Alpe d'Huez, Italy, and Mahre from St. Anton, Austria.

## Benitez Pounds Out Decision Over Duran to Retain Title

*New York Times Service*

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — Wilfred Benitez gave Roberto Duran a sample of his versatility Saturday night as he retained his World Boxing Council super welterweight title with a unanimous 15-round decision.

Duran, 30, suffered his third loss in 77 pro fights, and remained noncommittal on his future. But when asked for an opinion, Carlos Eleta, Duran's manager, said, "I think he should retire."

Later, leaving a post-fight party, Eleta, a Panamanian industrialist, said he and Duran had talked and added: "I'm going to retire him."

Youth and weight were two of the factors that allowed Benitez to dominate the tempo. Benitez, a 23-year-old Puerto Rican known for his quickness and counterpunching, not only kept Duran off balance with straight right-hand leads but scored effectively with aggressive left jabs and combinations.

At one point in the 15th round, Benitez leaned against the ropes in a neutral corner, challenged Duran and then twice winked to the Caesar Palace crowd of 4,500.

Benitez, who won his 43rd pro fight against one loss (to Sugar Ray Leonard) and one draw, received in excess of \$1 million. But off this impressive triumph, bigger paydays and a possible title in a fourth weight class loom.

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## Language

## Bosh Side of POSH

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The ad in The New Yorker for the Portside Yacht Club, peddling "town-homes" for \$350,000 and up, starts with a barefaced lie of misinformation: "For decades, the word POSH has epitomized the finest accommodations aboard the world's best cruise ships. Portside Out. Starboard Home."

This phony etymology was started in the mid-1930s and it drives wordsmen bats. In his slang dictionary, Eric Partridge identified the noun "posh" as "money, specifically a halfpenny," as used in 1839, and cites a P.G. Wodehouse line in 1903: "quite the most push thing at Cambridge," suggesting that "posh" was a later confusion of "push." When a writer in The Times of London Literary Supplement came up with that speculation of acronymic origin in 1935, amateur etymologists seized upon it and now whenever anybody says he's in the word dodge, he gets asked, "Do you know where 'posh' comes from?"

At Merriam-Webster, editorial director Fred Miah resolutely sticks to "origin unknown" on his "push" file.

ACRONYMS are tricky. POSSLQ, pronounced POS-uh-kyoo, was the designation by the Census Bureau of a live-in, or roommate, or co-habitee, it stood for "Persons of Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters," and for a time had a vogue among men who were reluctant to say, "Meet my mistress, paramour or tootsy."

But not all acronyms are acronyms. Clarence Barnhart, the nabob of neologisms, who is issuing a new quarterly Dictionary Companion from his estate in Cold Spring, N.Y., points out that Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency of fact and fiction, should not be capitalized as it so often is. The word is not an acronym; it derives from the modern Hebrew word *mossad*, "agency," which is the first word in the full name of the Israeli Secret Service. But perhaps because of SAVAK in Iran and BOSS in South Africa, the word has been taken to be an acronym, which is bosh.



WILLIE SUTTON, the bank robber — known as "Slick Willie" and "Willie the Actor" because of his skillful use of disguises — made an observation of great psychological import toward the end of his career: "I was more alive when I was inside a bank, robbing it, than at any other time in my life."

Was Willie guilty of misusage? Legally speaking, can anybody "rob" a bank or any other place?

"The other night," writes Sybil Hart Cooper, justice of the Supreme Court of New York, "a television commentator said that Robert De Niro's apartment had been 'robbed.' Not true. His apartment had been burglarized."

What's the difference? "Robbery is forcible stealing from a person," opines Justice Cooper in an obiter dictum. "Burglary is entering a premises unlawfully for the purpose of committing a crime. As they say in my home town, Brooklyn, 'You can't boggle a poison.'"

It is argued that, in law, robbery is a crime against a person while burglary is a crime against property (from the Teutonic word for a fortified place, expressed in Latin as *burgus*, with a possible addition of *latro*, "thief").

That seems like a neat distinction, but what happens when you put your head in a stocking mask, break into somebody's premises with felonious intent, and run smack-dab into the resident? The victim is entitled to claim that he was not only burglarized but robbed, since you committed a crime against his property and himself.

The trick is to remember that the language of law is not necessarily the language of life. In law, burglary is limited, as Justice Cooper notes, to unlawful entry with a crime in mind, whether that crime is larceny or some other, and whether or not the attempt is successful, but in layman's language, which is not to be sneered at by lawyers, the word means the successful attempt to steal something.

"In popular usage," reports David Guralnick, Simon and Schuster's dictionary chief, "the verb to rob is used with reference to any kind of theft, including burglary, embezzlement, etc., and, of course, in extended use, it can mean 'to deprive of anything or right in an unjust way,' so that the manager of a fighter who loses a decision might shout, 'We was robbed!'

— William Safire

## Reagan Lifestyle Gets Mixed Rating

By Fred Ferretti  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The times demand that we all cut down, and I think that means all of us, the Reagans included," said Rose Novell of Antioch, Ill.

"I think the president and first lady of the United States should be as well represented as kings and queens," said Eli Wynn of Darien, Conn.

Reagan was always on the conservative side," said Jake Van Dyke of Chico, Calif. "I thought he'd be conservative in the White House too. I think Mrs. Reagan doesn't have to go all that overboard."

"It seems to me that the lifestyle of the Reagans now is not too much different from what it was before they moved into the White House," said Lawrence A. Pyle Jr. of Bethesda.

Asked to rate the Reagans' lifestyle, 46 percent of those questioned said they felt it was too extravagant, 43 percent that it was appropriate. Women were more strongly opposed to the Reagans' style, 52 percent to 39 percent, and blacks were even more opposed, 55 percent to 30 percent in favor. In general, people at lower-income levels, Democrats, and those who disapprove of Reagan's overall performance said they thought the style in

da, Md. "What do they mean by excess?"

These are some of the Americans who appear to be just about evenly divided in their views as to whether the White House style of President and Mrs. Reagan is appropriate or too extravagant. They are among the 1,540 men and women who were questioned in a New York Times-CBS News Poll conducted Jan. 11-15.

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which the Reagans live was too extravagant; those with higher incomes, Republicans and those who approve of the president said they found the Reagans' style appropriate.

This disapproval was expressed by those with lower incomes, approval by those with high earnings. In the middle, however, is a group that earns between \$20,000 and \$30,000 annually. Among those sampled in that group there was no overwhelming opinion either way: 47 percent disapproved, 48 said they saw nothing in the Reagans' style of which to disapprove.

In an effort to sift through the feelings of this group, a number of people originally interviewed in the telephone survey were called for more extensive interviews.

Women who disapproved the Reagans' life style, like Mrs. Novell, were most critical. Linda Reiner of Warren, Ohio, said that she was "habbergasted" by the White House remodeling. "It seems we do it every four years. Why?" she asked. Of Mrs. Reagan's wearing designer gowns, she added, "Everybody else uses clothes more than once. Who's going to know if she wears them more than once?" And Patricia DeRoy of Pompano Beach, Fla., said, "A lot of lovely china can be bought, the White House should be beautiful, but not to the nth degree."

Donna Hoffman of Pearl River, in New York's Rockland County, was more caustic. "I need dishes in my home, too, and it seems to me I've never read anywhere of White House visitors complaining about mismatched silver." Karen Miles of Redlands, Calif., suggested that, "Nancy tends to go overboard," and Eddi Woodward of Eureka, Calif., said, "I'm willing to tighten my belt, but I have the feeling that in the White House they think the cuts are for us, not for them."

Edward Brogan of Concord, N.H., said he thought the White House should represent the United States in general. "But," he said, "we have a couple there who, it seems to me, live in a style that represents a very small percentage of the people of this country."

This fails to bother Lewis McIntosh of Lawrence, Mich., who said, "It's not my lifestyle but it's what the Reagans are accustomed to. They've always been munition people, their friends are well-to-do. As long as it doesn't come out of my pocket." Nor does it bother Alexander Nicholas of Detroit, who said simply, "They're not doing anything the others didn't do. Look at Jackie Kennedy!"

Though Joyce Dugan of Johnston, Pa., said she felt the same way, she seemed to typify some of the ambivalence in that broad middle group. "Other Presidents had the same lifestyle," she said. "The dresses and the china? They might be a little extravagant, but it doesn't disturb me too much."

And Emilia Spatz of Garfield, N.J., was not disturbed either: "I don't think it's too bad," she said. "I feel when you have the money you should spend it. I think if the way they live gives a push to Americans then it's not too bad."

## Letter From Liechtenstein

## Feminism and the Vote

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

ment that is polite and well-mannered by the standards of the U.S. or Western Europe, but highly provocative in discreet Liechtenstein. Their group, "Sleeping Beauty," put out posters of an attractive woman asleep, bearing the legend "Awake." Recently, in a move protest against their non-participation in the forthcoming elections, they applied for ballot cards and were duly turned away. Now they plan to challenge the law as unconstitutional.

Although government officials are at a loss to explain the opposition to the women's vote, they concede there is widespread dissatisfaction with other aspects of the political system — particularly law forbidding people from participating in communal votes outside their community of birth. Among the issues that tend to be put to such votes is the election of new citizens — and some of the families of the 9,000 foreigners in the country have been living it Liechtenstein and contributing to its economy for four generations without receiving citizenship.

"There is a feeling that these anomalies had best be settled first before giving women the vote," said Walter Kranz, the government's only official spokesman. He added that there is a fear among men that the vote for women would mean greater influence for foreigners, since up to half the men of Liechtenstein have married foreign wives.

## Hotly Disputed

This argument is hotly disputed by the feminists, who have calculated that all but 202 of the foreign wives come either from neighboring Austria or Switzerland.

But this too is a sore point. The 4,300 Swiss in Liechtenstein now account for almost a quarter of the total population, and last November, the government won agreement from Bern that Swiss would no longer automatically enjoy free access to the principality, but would be subject to the same constraints as other foreigners.

Liechtenstein's parliament contains only 15 seats and although grouped in two parties, the deputies are close acquaintances. An potentially divisive issue is usually settled by princely guidance from Franz Joseph II.

All concede that the debate over women's rights has uncovered a strain of xenophobia that could sway the outcome of an otherwise tranquil election.

Berman and a group of friends have launched a feminist move-

**There's been a lot of talk about the style of living in the Reagan White House. Do you think this life style is too extravagant, or is it the appropriate style of living for the President and his family?**

**Percentage of respondents who told the style of living at the Reagan White House is...**

	Too Extravagant	Appropriate	Don't Know
<b>ALL RESPONDENTS</b>			
Male	46%	45%	11%
Female	52	38	2
Black	39	46	12
White	46	45	9
<b>AGE</b>			
18-24	56	35	15
25-34	48	52	11
35-44	47	52	5
45-54	42	48	6
55-64	39	53	7
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Less than high school	47	34	19
High school	47	45	8
Some college	49	45	6
College graduate	32	58	7
<b>PARTY IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Democrat	55	35	11
Independent	46	43	11
Republican	30	61	9

Source: The New York Times

Based on 1,540 adults conducted Jan. 11-15, 1982

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Based on 1,540 adults conducted Jan. 11-1